

# METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Silver, 85½¢; lead 69-20@66½¢; spelter, 73-5@74¢; copper, 23½¢.

# The Ogden Standard

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UTAH—Fair, except snow tonight or Tuesday in north central portion; colder tonight in north portion.

FEARLESS. INDEPENDENT. PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

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# BRITISH TAKE JERUSALEM

Violent Artillery Fire Continues in Alsace and on Right Bank of Meuse

# HUNGARIANS STORM ITALIAN LINES

# COSSACKS CAUSING ANXIETY AMONG THE BOLSHEVIKI

PETROGRAD, Sunday, Dec. 9.—The provisional government of Siberia has ordered the stoppage of food supplies for European Russia, particularly Petrograd, on the ground that they may reach Germany.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Novo Tcherkask, capital of the Don Cossacks, is now the center of the active movement against the Bolsheviks, a Petrograd dispatch to the Star reports. It is said General Alexieff and General Korniloff, former commanders-in-chief, and Michael Rodzianko, president of the duma, are there. Plenty of cavalry is available, but little infantry, although organization of infantry is being carried on vigorously.

"Something may happen in a day or two," the dispatch adds.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The revolt in southeastern Russia under the leadership of General Kaledines, Dutoff and Korniloff apparently is aimed at seizing the grain in that region and at cutting off food supplies from Siberia, according to the proclamation of the Bolshevik government. General Kaledines' forces are menacing Ekaterinoslav, Kharkov and Moscow. In the province of Orenburg the Bolsheviks have been overthrown by General Dutoff.

Tcheliabinsk, an important railway center in northeastern Orenburg, is besieged by General Dutoff's troops. In the Caucasus, General Karauloff is attacking Tchetchen and Ingush. Enemies of Bolsheviks.

The proclamation says that "the enemies of the people" have undertaken a last attempt to destroy the cause of peace, and says that the Constitutional Democratic party is providing the means for the revolt.

The proclamation reads: "While representatives of the Congress of Workers and Soldiers' Deputies and the Congress of Peasants' Deputies were organizing to secure an honorable peace for the exhausted country, the enemies of the people, the imperialists, the landowners, the bankers and their allies, the Cossack generals, have undertaken a final attempt to destroy the cause of peace, wrest the power from the hands of the soldiers and workmen and the land from the peasants and to compel soldiers to shed their blood for the defeat of the Russian and allied imperialists."

Flag of Revolt Raised. "General Kaledines on the Don and Dutoff in the Ural provinces have raised the flag of revolt. The Constitutional Democratic party is providing the necessary means to enable them to carry on the fight against the people. The Rodziankos, the Miluoffs, the Gutchkos and the Konovals seek to regain power and with the aid of the Kaledines, the Korniloffs and the Dutoffs, attempt to turn the Cossack laborers into an instrument for achieving their criminal aims."

"General Kaledines has declared a state of war in the Don region, is hindering the supply of bread to the front and collecting his forces, thus menacing Ekaterinoslav, Kharkov and Moscow. General Korniloff, who fled from prison and has arrived at his side, is the Korniloff who in July

introduced the death penalty and conducted a campaign against the revolutionary power in Petrograd.

Dutoff to Cut Off Supplies. "In Orenburg, General Dutoff has arrested the executive and the military revolutionary committee, has disarmed the soldiers, and is endeavoring to capture Tcheliabinsk in order to cut off the supply of bread from Siberia to the front and the towns. General Karauloff is attacking Tchetchen and Ingush in the Caucasus."

"The Constitutional Democrats are the political leaders of the uprising and the bourgeoisie are contributing scores of millions to the counter-revolutionary generals. The bourgeoisie central committee of the Ukrainian republic, which is waging a struggle against the Ukrainian workmen's and soldiers' councils, is assisting General Kaledines in drawing troops to the Don region and is hindering the workmen's and soldiers' councils from distributing the necessary military forces throughout the Ukraine for the suppression of the Kaledines rebellion."

Worst Enemies of People. "The Constitutional Democrats, the worst enemies of the people, who, together with the capitalists of all countries, prepared the present world war, are hoping that as members of the constituent assembly they may be able to come to the assistance of their generals, the Kaledines, the Korniloffs and the Dutoffs, in order to strangle the people with their aid."

Bolsheviks Make Appeal. The proclamation then makes an appeal to the people to sweep away "these enemies" to their cause and announces that the necessary dispositions have been made to suppress the uprising.

It concludes with the following decree: "1.—Declaring a state of siege in all the regions of the Ural and Don provinces and wherever counter-revolutionary detachments are discovered."

"2.—Orders to local revolutionary garrisons to act with all firmness against the enemies of the people without waiting for orders from the supreme authorities."

"3.—Forbidding negotiations with, or attempts at mediation, with the leaders of the revolt."

"4.—Threatening the most severe punishment for any assistance given the revolt by local populations or railway employees."

men also conferred with Senator Newlands, chairman of the joint congressional committee, working on the transportation problems. Later Senator Newlands had an engagement with the president at the White House.

Interest Centers in Conference. Interest in the railroad situation involving suggestions of government operation, or repeal of anti-pooling laws and a federal loan as a war measure, centered today in a conference between President Wilson and Senator Newlands, chairman of the joint con-

"5.—Outlawing leaders of the conspiracy."

"6.—Promising fraternal support to every Cossack laborer to cast off the yoke of the Kaledines, the Korniloffs and the Dutoffs."

Election Committee Arrested. PETROGRAD, Sunday, Dec. 9.—The central election committee for the constituent assembly which includes Maximalists and Constitutional Democrats, have been arrested by the Bolshevik red guard. The prisoners were taken to the Smolny institute, the headquarters of the Bolsheviks, where they protested against their arrest.

Returns from the elections in Moscow show that five Bolsheviks, four Constitutional Democrats and one Social Revolutionist were elected to the constituent assembly. Scattering returns from the provinces indicate that the Bolsheviks will have the largest vote of any single faction, probably equalling that of all the others combined. The garrisons were largely for the Bolsheviks; the Social Revolutionists carried the villages and the Constitutional Democrats the towns.

The central duma committee, though it has been dispersed, issued a statement that it is still continuing the work.

Control of Factories. The workmen have taken over the control of factories in the Petrograd district under a decree issued by the Bolsheviks. The Petrograd banks have decided to issue notes aggregating 100,000,000 rubles to relieve the financial situation.

Former Premier Kerensky, in a communication addressed to the provisional government, announces that although he has resigned as premier, he still considers himself a member of the cabinet.

Strong Opposition Aroused. The decree of the Bolshevik government dissolving the Petrograd municipal council has aroused strong opposition on the part of the Social Revolutionary members of the central executive committee of the soldiers' and workmen's delegates who at tonight's session characterized the act as unauthorized and illegal.

A resolution declaring the decree void was carried by a bare majority. The Bolsheviks rallied their supporters, demanded a roll call and defeated the resolution by a small majority. As a concession to the discontent of many, the new elections were postponed one day.

# BRITISH REASSURE RUSSIAN PEOPLE

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Sir George Buchanan, the British ambassador, in an interview with Russian journalists, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd assured them of British sympathy for Russian people and denied absolutely the reports that Great Britain contemplated coercive and punitive action in the event of Russia making a separate peace.

The British government the ambassador said, was entitled to complain of the action of the Bolshevik government in negotiating with the enemy, but did not wish to induce an unwilling ally to continue to share the common effort by appealing to treaty rights.

Great Britain, he added, was ready as soon as a stable government was established to examine with it the aims of the war and possible conditions for a just and durable peace. She wished to stand by Russia in this critical hour.

French Issue Declaration. LONDON, Dec. 10.—Maurice Paleologue, the French ambassador to Russia, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Times, has issued a declaration which includes a statement of willingness to enter into a discussion of war aims and peace terms with the Russian government as soon as it is established and recognized. It is added that the declaration is similar to one made by Sir George Buchanan, the British ambassador.

# HOLY CITY FALLS

British Surround Turks and Mohammedan Rule of 1200 Years Ends.

# COLLAPSE OF SCHEME

Long Protracted Effort to Capture Suez Canal and Invade Egypt.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, announced in the house of commons today that Jerusalem, after being surrounded on all sides by British troops, had surrendered.

The chancellor said British, French and Mohammedan representatives were on the way to Jerusalem to safeguard the holy places. General Allenby reported that on Saturday he attacked the enemy's positions south and west of Jerusalem. The British army, variously estimated at from 15,000 to 25,000 men, marched on the Suez canal and succeeded in reaching within striking distance of the great artificial waterway at several points. For several months bitter fighting took place, the canal being defended by an Anglo-Egyptian army, headed by Australians and New Zealanders and French and British forces.

For the greater part of 1915 conflicting reports of the situation were received from the belligerents, but in December of that year definite information showed that the Turks had been driven back as far as El Arish, about eighty-five miles east of the canal. A lull occurred then which lasted for six months and in June, 1916, the Turks again advanced as far as Katieh, about fifteen miles east of the canal. Here they were decisively defeated, losing more than 3,000 prisoners and a great quantity of equipment. Another period followed in which the situation was greatly confused through the vagueness and contradictory character of the official statements, but in December, 1916, the British stormed El Arish and a few days later severely defeated the Turks at Maghdabah, about six miles to the south on the same front. Two weeks later the invaders had been driven out of Egypt and the British forces crossed the border into Palestine.

On March 7 last the British captured El Khuff, fifteen miles south of Jerusalem. El Khuff is the modern name of ancient Hebron.

Beersheba Captured. Early in November they took Beer-

sheba, forty miles south of Jerusalem. Simultaneously a coastal column became active. By November 7 the city of Gaza was in their hands and the British were pursuing the Turks northward, having inflicted casualties estimated as in excess of 10,000.

By this time the British inland force was again up in the neighborhood of Hebron, where the Turks were reported organizing for the defense of Jerusalem. General Allenby, the British commander, meanwhile kept his forces near the coast in rapid motion and pushed on to Jaffa, the port of Jerusalem, in mid-November.

By November 22 the British had pushed within five miles of Jerusalem on the northwest and on December 7 General Allenby announced that he had definite possession of Hebron. Jerusalem was thus virtually shut off from all sides but the east.

Few details have come through since that date, but the encircling movement must have been carried out with considerable rapidity, culminating in the surrender of the city.

In sentimental and romantic aspects the capture of Jerusalem far exceeds even the fall of fabled crowned Baghdad. The modern city of Jerusalem contains about 60,000 inhabitants and is the home of pestilence and fever, but in historic interest it surpasses to the Christian world all other places in the world. Since the days when Joshua wrested it from the hands of the Jebusites to make it the capital of the Jewish race, Jerusalem has been the prized prey of half the races of the world. It has passed successively into the hands of the Assyrians, Babylonians, Greeks, Romans, Persians, Arabs, Turks, the motley crowds of the Crusaders, finally to fall before the descendants of Richard the Lion Hearted, who strove in vain for its possession more than seven hundred years ago.

# RUSSIA NOT FOR SEPARATE PEACE

PETROGRAD, Dec. 10.—Fears that the Bolsheviks will dissolve the constituent assembly if they are opposed therein by a majority are expressed in manifestos issued by various non-Bolshevik Socialist bodies. The central committees of most of the Socialist organizations and the executive committee of the peasants' deputies have issued an address to the public wherein they say:

"Only the immediate conclusion of peace can save Russia from political and economic ruin and civil war and preserve the acquisitions of the revolution, but it must establish peace, guaranteeing the economic and political independence of Russia and the interests of the revolution. It must not be a separate peace but a general one. Nevertheless, the Bolshevik government began negotiations for a separate armistice without awaiting the decision of the constituent assembly, without the approval of the people, without any control on the part of the people, without consulting other parties without awaiting the replies of our allies. The representatives conducted these negotiations in accordance with secret instructions."

"We therefore declare that the separate armistice concluded by the Bolsheviks is the only affair of a party of usurpers, the responsibility for which rests exclusively upon them. The armistice does not bind Russia nor any part of it pending the decision of the constituent assembly. The separate armistice of the Bolsheviks will not result in a general peace. We are firmly convinced that the constituent assembly, through expressing the will of the general public, will attain a peace guaranteeing the interests of Russia and international democracy."

# Greatest Army of the War Is Massed Against the Allies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Germany has massed on the western front her greatest army of the war, Secretary Baker declared in his weekly war review. To meet this menace the United States must speed up its military preparations, the secretary adds, with a warning that the enemy is preparing to put into execution in France plans he has been maturing since the defeat of the Russian armies at Tannenberg early in the war. The peace negotiations with Russia have perturbed the massing of men on the western front for that purpose.

The review asserts the German counter-offensive on the Cambrai front has been successful in winning back less than one-third of the territory captured by General Byng. The statement also notes that the American engineer troops, "exchanging shovels for rifles," fought off the enemy side by side with the British.

# ALLIES HOLDING AGAINST GERMAN REINFORCED ARMY

ROME, Dec. 10.—Observation trenches which had been lost by the Italians east of Caposile, on the lower Piave line, have been retaken by the Italian forces, the war office announced today.

# Review of War Situation.

Civil war has broken out in Russia and the Bolshevik regime apparently will be put to the test. The Petrograd government has issued a proclamation announcing that General Kaledines, Korniloff and Dutoff have begun a revolt in southeastern European Russia.

The Bolshevik announcement declares that the Constitutional Democrats are assisting the German war effort. The Bolsheviks are said to be cutting off food supplies, and in seizing power from the Black Sea to the Ural mountains as well as in the Caucasus.

# Bolsheviks to Take Field.

Bolshevik troops have been ordered to take the field against the counter-revolutionists.

General Kaledines is said to be collecting his forces, and it is inferred that their objectives include Moscow. General Dutoff is leading the revolt in the province of Orenburg and is endeavoring to cut the trans-Siberian railway at Tcheliabinsk. Two towns in the Caucasus are besieged by forces under General Karauloff.

# Lenine Leaders Arrested.

In Orenburg the Bolshevik leaders have been arrested and the soldiers under them disarmed. In the Ukrainian provinces the middle class is reported to be assisting General Kaledines in opposition to the workmen's and soldiers' councils. The proclamation of the Bolsheviks denounces the Constitutional Democratic party and its leaders, including Michael Rodzianko, the president of the duma, and Paul N. Milukoff, the former foreign minister.

# New Cabinet in Portugal.

The uprising in Portugal has resulted in the formation of a new cabinet. The fighting was confined to Lisbon and the immediate neighborhood, the government and the government troops surrendering after two days of hostilities.

British and French troops have taken over Italian sections of the fighting front between Lake Garda and the Adriatic. The British are stationed along the upper Piave but the position of the French has not been disclosed.

# Austro-German Infantry Reforming.

The Austro-Germans have not recovered their violent attacks on the Asiago plateau, the strong defense of the Italians apparently having forced a stop to their infantry activity to allow time for the reforming of units. There has been artillery activity between the Brenna and the Piave and along the Piave while Italian airplanes and airships have been attacking enemy camps and communications behind the lines.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Hungarian infantry in the Piave della yesterday stormed the Italian bridgehead on the Sile river, east of Caposile, and took prisoner more than 200 Italians, it was announced officially by the German war office.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—"A raid undertaken by the Germans last night southwest of La Bassée was driven off before reaching our lines," says today's official communication. "Another party of the enemy which attacked one of our posts east of Klebein Zille, broke was repulsed with losses to the assailants."

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Violent artillery fighting occurred last night on the Verdun front east of the Meuse.

"The artillery fighting was violent for a time in Alsace and also on the right bank of the Meuse, in the region of Chambray," says today's official report. "An enemy raid against our small posts south of Corbeny was repulsed."

# HUNS ATTACK SPANISH SHIP

MADRID, Dec. 10.—Premier Alcala-mas made official announcement today that the Spanish steamer Claudio had been bombed by a German submarine, eight sailors being killed and others wounded.

# ARREST OF GERMANS BEGINS IN HALIFAX

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 10.—Whole-sale arrests of German residents of Halifax were begun by the police today. This action was taken under instructions from the military authorities.

Sixteen Germans were taken in custody within a short time. Military officers after an inquiry released a few of them. The others are in the county jail.

The authorities refused to disclose whether they had obtained evidence associating Germans with the explosion. A number of citizens of German birth heretofore have been allowed full liberty with the exception that they were required to report once a month.

# Government Operation of All Railroads Gaining in Favor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Government operation of the railroads, as the way out of the present transportation difficulties, seemed to be gaining ground today among most of the officials upon whom President Wilson is depending for advice on the subject. Those in touch with the situation said they expected to see the question decided this week.

There was a series of conferences among the railroad heads who want to try government aid before government operation is resorted to. The

men also conferred with Senator Newlands, chairman of the joint congressional committee, working on the transportation problems. Later Senator Newlands had an engagement with the president at the White House.

Interest Centers in Conference. Interest in the railroad situation involving suggestions of government operation, or repeal of anti-pooling laws and a federal loan as a war measure, centered today in a conference between President Wilson and Senator Newlands, chairman of the joint con-

gressional committee investigating the roads. It was understood Senator Newlands hopes to submit in behalf of the roads a statement of their position agreed upon at a conference of executives in New York yesterday.

Rate Increases Demanded. Interurban railroads today asked the interstate commerce commission for permission to file rate increases ranging from two to ten cents per hundred pounds on bananas by carloads from gulf ports to Central Freight association territory.

The lesson of the German exhibition of strength is then taken up.

"This German parring thrust, the most powerful and successful blow aimed at the British during the past two and one-half years, coming as it did immediately after the British victory in the same area, serves to emphasize the reviving strength of the Germans in the west."

"Germany, by leaving only skeleton divisions in the Russian area, by concentrating all available men, munitions and supplies in the west, has been able to mass a relatively greater force than she ever had been able to mobilize in France in the past."

"The enemy realizes that he finds himself temporarily in a singularly fortunate position, and he can be counted upon to take the utmost advantage of it."

"The magnitude of the task before

us can be more fully realized when measured by the success which the enemy still is able to gain."

United States Must Speed Up. "It means that we must speed up our military efforts. The United States must stand squarely behind our soldiers."

"It is not sufficient to prepare to fight, we must prepare to win."

The review also hints at an expected German thrust against the French front, and says regarding developments in Italy:

"Our declaration of war against Austria now associates us immediately with the struggle going on in Italy."

Regarding armistice negotiations on the Russian front, the statement says the agreement covers the entire line "from the Baltic to the Black Sea, as well as the region of the Caucasus."